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(54) Pressure-sensitive adhesive.

(57) A pressure-sensitive adhesive is provided. The adhesive comprises (a) about 50 to 95 weight percent of an ultraviolet radiation polymerized polymer of (i) one or more monomers which are predominantly alkyl acrylate, the alkyl groups of which have an average of 4 to 12 carbon atoms and (ii) about 0 to 15 weight percent of one or more strongly polar copolymerizable monomers or about 0 to 30 weight percent of one or more moderately polar copolymerizable monomers; and (b) about 5 to 50 weight percent of one or more tackifying resins. The tackifying resins are aliphatic polymeric resins which have a number average molecular weight of about 300 to 2500, a polydispersity index of less than about 5, a glass transition temperature of about 40 to 120 °C, and a solubility parameter of about 7 to 9.5 (cal/cc)<sup>1/2</sup>. The adhesive has a monomer conversion factor of at least 95%.

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## PRESSURE-SENSITIVE ADHESIVE

Background of the InventionField of the Invention

This invention relates to pressure-sensitive adhesives and adhesive tapes, particularly acrylic pressure-sensitive adhesives and adhesive tapes cured by ultraviolet radiation.

Description of the Related Art

The acrylate copolymer pressure-sensitive adhesives, with which the present invention is concerned, are well-known in the art (see for example in U.S. Patent No. Re. 24,906 Ulrich). They are generally copolymers of a major proportion of alkyl esters of acrylic acid (the alkyl group containing from about four to fourteen carbon atoms) and a minor proportion of at least one modifying monomer such as acrylic acid, methacrylic acid, acrylamide, acrylonitrile, methacrylonitrile, N-substituted acrylamides, hydroxy acrylates, N-vinyl pyrrolidone, maleic anhydride or itaconic acid. They are among the most widely utilized adhesives in the manufacture of pressure-sensitive tapes for a variety of reasons including the ready availability and relatively low cost of the monomeric precursors which react easily to form copolymers that possess a good balance of tack, peel, and shear properties.

U.S. Patent No. 4,181,752 (Martens et al.) discloses a process for making pressure-sensitive adhesive tape which involves the photopolymerization of the alkyl esters of acrylic acid and the modifying monomers to form the acrylate copolymer. Martens et al. disclose that the intensity and spectral distribution of the irradiation must be controlled in order to attain desirably high cohesive strength and also to attain high peel resistance. It teaches that the polymerizable mixture should be subjected to radiation in the near ultraviolet region at a rate of irradiation in the 300-400 nanometer wavelength range of not more than 7 milliwatts per square centimeter of the mass exposed. Any radiation shorter than 300 nanometers is limited to not more than about 10% of the energy in the 300-400 nanometers. The irradiation is preferably carried out in the absence of air and oxygen which inhibit the polymerization reaction. Thus, it is normally carried out in an inert atmosphere such as nitrogen, carbon dioxide, helium, argon, etc. Air can also be excluded by sandwiching the liquid polymerizable mixture between layers of solid sheet material and irradiating through the sheet material.

Additional patents further disclose ultraviolet radiation polymerization of acrylate adhesives using the process of Martens et al. U.S. Patent No. 4,303,485 (Levens) discloses the addition of an oxidizable tin salt to the polymerizable mixture which is to be subjected to ultraviolet radiation polymerization to permit polymerization of thick layers in the presence of oxygen and to allow an unusual tolerance of oxygen when polymerizing thin layers. U.S. Patent No. 4,364,972 (Moon) discloses the use of 15 to 50 parts by weight N-vinyl pyrrolidone as the modifying monomer in the ultraviolet radiation polymerizable mixture to provide a pressure-sensitive adhesive tape which has both high adhesion and high cohesion values and adheres strongly to automotive paints and to rubber and plastic foam layers. U.S. Patent No. 4,391,687 (Vesley) discloses the use of specified chromophore-substituted-halomethyl-s-triazines as photoactive crosslinking agents in the ultraviolet radiation polymerizable monomer mixture with these triazines having good solubility in the monomer mixture and reduced tendency to yellowing and providing improved tolerance to oxygen during polymerization. U.S. Patent No. 4,599,265 (Esmay) discloses a readily peelable pressure-sensitive adhesive tape, the adhesive layer of which is an ultraviolet radiation polymerized alkyl acrylate polymer which is crosslinked and nearly free from polar substituents. These patents also suggest that such conventional additives as tackifiers may be included in the adhesive, but do not exemplify this teaching.

The above-cited Moon patent, which concerns pressure-sensitive adhesive designed especially to provide enhanced adhesion to automotive paints, teaches that tackifiers can be blended into the photoactive mixtures of monomers from which those pressure-sensitive adhesives are photopolymerized, but warns that "the addition of any such material adds complexity and hence expense to an otherwise simple, straight forward, economical process and is not preferred except to achieve specific results" (col. 8, lines 3-12). The

Moon patent does not exemplify this teaching. However, the introduction of a tackifier into a photopolymerizable mixture of monomers often interferes with the polymerization and prevents the attainment of the desired adhesive and cohesive properties.

U.S. Patent No. 4,243,500 (Glennon) discloses a pressure-sensitive adhesive formed from a composition comprising mono-functional unsaturated acrylate ester monomer, essentially saturated tackifying resin polymer dissolved in the acrylate ester, non-crystallizing elastomeric material also dissolved in the acrylate ester, and an initiator responsive to ultraviolet light or other penetrating radiation such as electron beam, gamma, or X-ray radiation. Glennon discloses use of ultraviolet light within a wavelength range of between about 1800 and 4000 Angstroms and desirably between about 3500 and 3600 Angstroms. The adhesive composition is coated on a substrate and exposed to 200 watt per inch ultraviolet lamps. The intensity of these 200 watt per inch lamps taught by Glennon is much greater than the lamps disclosed by Martens et al. which provide an intensity of about 1 watt per lineal inch. Glennon discloses that the essentially saturated tackifying resin polymer can be a substance or mixture of substances selected from the group consisting of esters of rosin, hydrogenated esters of rosin, modified rosin esters, esters of polymerized rosin, esters of hydrogenated rosin, hydrocarbon resin, linear homo polymers of alpha-methyl styrene, alpha-pinene terpene hydrocarbon resin, aromatic modified C-5 hydrocarbon resin, vinyltoluene alpha methyl styrene co-polymer resins, beta-pinene terpene resins, polycyclic hydrocarbon resins and technical hydroabietyl alcohol. However, many of these essentially saturated resin polymers are unsuitable for use in the curing method of the above-cited Martens patent due to incompatibility, which results in phase separation of the tackifying resin from the monomer mixture, excessive UV absorption which retards the photochemical reaction, and high reactivity with the monomers such that polymerization of the monomers is impeded.

U.S. Patent No. 4,500,683 (Hori et al.) discloses a pressure-sensitive adhesive composition containing as a polymer component, an addition-polymerization polymer of an acryl-based polymer having sticking properties at room temperature and one or more ethylenically unsaturated monomers capable of forming a homo- or co-polymer having a glass transition point of at least 273° K. The addition-polymerization polymer is prepared by polymerizing one or more ethylenically unsaturated monomers in the presence of the acryl-based polymer by solution polymerization or bulk polymerization using radical polymerization catalysts, but polymerization can be initiated by energy in the form of light, electron rays, etc. Compounding agents such as a coloring agent, a filler, an anti-aging agent, a tackifier, etc. can be added.

U.S. Patent No. 4,418,120 (Kealy et al.) discloses a pressure-sensitive adhesive tape which is made by coating a sheet backing with a solution of isooctyl acrylate:acrylic acid copolymer containing a tackifying rosin ester and an antioxidant, evaporating the solvent, and crosslinking the adhesive. U.S. Patent No. 4,645,711 (Winslow et al.) discloses a removable pressure-sensitive adhesive tape, the adhesive layer of which is an emulsion polymerized copolymer of alkyl acrylate such as isooctyl acrylate and a small amount of emulsifier monomer and a tackifying resin selected from hydrogenated rosin esters, polyterpene, polymerized alkyl styrene, and polymerized petroleum-derived monomer resins. Although tackifying resins, such as the rosin esters have been successfully used with solution and emulsion polymerized acrylate pressure-sensitive adhesives and polyterpene, polymerized alkyl styrene, and polymerized petroleum-derived monomer resins can be used with emulsion polymerized acrylate pressure-sensitive adhesives, most of these tackifying resins are unsuitable for use in situ polymerized acrylate pressure-sensitive adhesives.

Although acrylate adhesives generally have a good balance of tack, peel, and shear properties, an increase in these properties is desirable for the more demanding applications such as, for example, those applications requiring adhesion to low energy substrates such as polyethylene and polypropylene, and high solids automotive paint systems which are coming into widespread use to reduce air pollution. The tack property relates to the adhesive's ability to adhere quickly, the peel property relates to the adhesive's ability to resist removal by peeling, and the shear property relates to the adhesive's ability to hold in position when shear forces are exerted. Generally, the tack and peel properties are directly related to each other but are inversely related to the shear property. Often, if an adhesive is modified to increase tack, its resistance to shear is lowered, and commonly an increase in shear resistance is accompanied by a reduction in tack. (See U.S. Patent No. 4,077,926, Sanderson et al.)

Summary of the invention

The invention provides a tackified pressure-sensitive adhesive comprising (a) about 50 to 95 parts by weight of an ultraviolet radiation polymerized polymer of (i) one or more monomers which are predominantly alkyl acrylate, the alkyl groups of which have an average of 4 to 12 carbon atoms and (ii) about 0 to 15 parts by weight of one or more strongly polar copolymerizable monomers or about 0 to 30 parts by weight of one or more moderately polar copolymerizable monomers; and (b) about 5 to 50 parts by weight of one or more tackifying resins, said tackifying resins being aliphatic polymeric resins which preferably also contain aromatic portions and which have a number average molecular weight of about 300 to 2500, preferably about 900 to 2000, more preferably about 1100 to 1300, a polydispersity index of less than about 1.5, preferably less than about 2, and more preferably less than about 1.5, a glass transition temperature of about 40 to 120 °C, preferably about 60 to 80 °C, more preferably about 60 to 70 °C, and a solubility parameter of about 7 to 9.5 (cal/cc)<sup>1/2</sup>, preferably about 8 to 9 (cal/cc)<sup>1/2</sup>, more preferably about 8 to 8.5 (cal/cc)<sup>1/2</sup>, said adhesive having a monomer conversion factor of at least about 95%, preferably at least about 98%, more preferably at least about 100%.

The adhesive also has an improved peel strength over a comparable untackified adhesive, preferably demonstrating an increase of at least about 50%, more preferably about 100%, most preferably about 200%.

In preferred embodiments of the invention, e.g., when the adhesive comprises the specified tackifying resin and the polymerized polymer of an alkyl acrylate and a moderately polar copolymerizable monomer, such as N-vinyl pyrrolidone, excellent shear strength, i.e., preferably at least about 100 min., more preferably at least about 500 min., and most preferably at least about 10,000 min., can be obtained.

Detailed Description of the invention

The alkyl acrylate monomers useful in this invention are preferably monofunctional unsaturated acrylate ester monomers. Included within this class of monomers are, for example, isooctyl acrylate, 2-ethyl hexyl acrylate, decyl acrylate, dodecyl acrylate, butyl acrylate and hexyl acrylate. The alkyl acrylate monomers can be used to form homopolymers for the ultraviolet radiation polymerized polymer or they can be copolymerized with polar copolymerizable monomers. When strongly polar copolymerizable monomers are copolymerized with the alkyl acrylate monomer, the strongly polar copolymerizable monomer generally comprises about 0 to 15 parts by weight of the ultraviolet radiation polymerized polymer and the alkyl acrylate monomer generally comprises at least about 85 parts by weight of the ultraviolet radiation polymerized polymer. When moderately polar copolymerizable monomers are copolymerized with the alkyl acrylate monomer, the moderately polar copolymerizable monomer generally comprises about 0 to 30 parts by weight of the ultraviolet radiation polymerized polymer and the alkyl acrylate monomer generally comprises at least about 70 weight of the ultraviolet radiation polymerized polymer.

The polar copolymerizable monomers can be selected from strongly polar copolymerizable monomers such as acrylic acid, itaconic acid, hydroxyalkyl acrylates, cyanoalkyl acrylates, acrylamides or substituted acrylamides, or from moderately polar copolymerizable monomers such as N-vinyl pyrrolidone, N-vinyl caprolactam, acrylonitrile, vinyl chloride, vinylidene chloride, or diallyl phthalate. The strongly polar copolymerizable monomer preferably comprises up to about 15 parts by weight, more preferably about 2 to 5 parts by weight, of 100 parts of the ultraviolet radiation polymerized polymer. The moderately polar copolymerizable monomer preferably comprises up to about 30 parts by weight, more preferably 5 to 30 parts by weight, of 100 parts of the ultraviolet radiation polymerized polymer. Generally, when greater amounts of moderately polar copolymerizable monomer, i.e., approaching 15 parts by weight, are used, a good balance of adhesive properties can be achieved using greater amounts of tackifying resin, although for a given system, adhesive properties are diminished with excessive amounts of tackifying resin in the system. The maximum relative amounts of components can be readily determined with minimal experimentation.

The polymerizable composition may further include nonpolar or slightly polar copolymerizable monomers such as butadiene or isoprene as long as such monomers do not interfere with the properties of the polymer.

The tackifying resins useful in this invention are aliphatic polymeric resins which preferably also contain an aromatic component. The aliphatic polymeric resins or the aliphatic component of the polymeric resins containing both aliphatic and aromatic components is derived from C-5 or (C-5)<sub>2</sub> monomer fractions as described in Satas, Handbook of Pressure Sensitive Adhesive Technology, Van Nostrand Reinhold Co.,

New York, 1982, pp. 353-369. Examples of aliphatic C-5 or (C-5)<sub>2</sub> monomers include, for example, cis-piperylene, trans-piperylene, isoprene, 2-methyl-2-butene, pentene, pentadienes, hexadienes, cyclopentadiene, dicyclopentadiene,  $\alpha$ -pinene,  $\beta$ -pinene and limonene. The aromatic component, when present, is derived from C-9 monomer hydrocarbon fractions as described in Satas, supra, pp. 360-361. Examples of such aromatic C-9 monomers are, for example, styrene, vinyl toluene, p-methyl styrene, p-methoxy styrene,  $\alpha$ -methyl styrene, t-butyl styrene, butyl styrene, sec-butyl styrene, ethyl styrene, stilbene, and 1,1-diphenylethylene.

Generally, the tackifying resin comprises about 5 to 50 parts by weight preferably about 15 to 35 parts by weight of 100 parts of the pressure-sensitive adhesive.

The aliphatic component preferably comprises about 20 to 100 weight percent, more preferably about 40 to 60 weight percent, of the tackifying resin. The aromatic component preferably comprises about 0 to 80 weight percent, more preferably 40 to 60 weight percent, of the tackifying resin. Most preferably the tackifying resin contains about 50 weight percent of the aromatic component and about 50 weight percent of the aliphatic component.

The desired ratios of aromatic component to aliphatic component can be obtained by copolymerizing aliphatic monomers with aromatic monomers in appropriate proportions. The desired ratio of aromatic component to aliphatic component can also be obtained by partial hydrogenation of an aromatic homopolymer to lower the aromatic content. Partial hydrogenation of a polymer containing both aliphatic and aromatic components and having an undesirably high aromatic content can also be carried out to achieve the desired ratio of aromatic component to aliphatic component. For example, styrene or alkylated styrene monomers can be copolymerized with aliphatic monomers such as cis- and/or trans-piperylene and/or terpene hydrocarbons such as  $\alpha$ -pinene and  $\beta$ -pinene. These copolymers can then be partially hydrogenated to increase the aliphatic content.

This partial hydrogenation provides a means for adjusting the solubility parameter of the tackifying resin and the compatibility of the tackifying resin with the acrylate monomers. Further, partial hydrogenation lowers the reactivity of the tackifying resin by converting unsaturated, i.e., olefinic, sites to saturated sites which reduces the activity of adjacent hydrogen atoms. This reduction in reactivity is often necessary to prevent the tackifying resin from acting as a chain transfer agent and thereby reducing the conversion of acrylate monomer to acrylate polymer or substantially reducing the molecular weight of the acrylate polymer.

The tackifying resin should have a number average molecular weight ( $M_n$ ) of about 300 to 2500, preferably about 900 to 2000, more preferably about 1100 to 1300. When the molecular weight of the tackifying resin is too low, the adhesive generally exhibits poor shear properties, especially at high temperature. To compensate for such a reduction in shear properties, larger amounts of crosslinking agents can be added to the adhesive composition prior to polymerization, but this then usually results in a significant reduction in peel strength of the adhesive. When the molecular weight of the tackifying resin is too high, the resin may have reduced compatibility with the acrylate monomers resulting in phase separation of the tackifying resin from the acrylate monomers. Further, when the molecular weight of the tackifying resin is too high, the adhesive may be so firm that a reduction in tack occurs.

The tackifying resin should have a polydispersity index of less than about 5, preferably less than about 2, more preferably less than about 1.5. When the polydispersity index is too high, the tackifying resin may contain molecular weight fractions which are incompatible with the acrylate polymer and which may phase separate from the polymer. The polydispersity index ( $P_i$ ) is calculated using the formula:

$$P_i = \frac{\text{weight average molecular weight}}{\text{number average molecular weight.}}$$

The glass transition temperature ( $T_g$ ) of the tackifying resin should be about 40 to 120°C, preferably about 60 to 80°C, more preferably about 60 to 70°C. When the  $T_g$  is too low, the adhesive becomes too soft resulting in a lack of cohesive strength. When the  $T_g$  is too high, the tackifying resin may reduce the tack of the adhesive to the extent that adhesive properties are lost. It is generally preferred that the  $T_g$  of the tackifying resin be such that when a mixture of the tackifying resin and the acrylate polymer is analyzed for  $T_g$  by differential scanning calorimetry, a single peak is exhibited by the mixture indicating miscibility, although some tackifying resins which exhibit only slight immiscibility with the acrylate polymer are also useful in the present invention.

The tackifying resin should have a solubility parameter ( $\delta$ ) of about 7 to 9.5 (cal/cc)<sup>1/2</sup>, preferably about

8 to 9 (cal/cc)<sup>-1/2</sup>, more preferably about 8 to 8.5 (cal/cc)<sup>-1/2</sup>. When the solubility parameter is too low or too high, compatibility of the tackifying resin with the acrylate polymer decreases to the extent that the tackifying resin and the acrylate phase separate resulting in a loss in adhesive properties.

The tackifying resins should also cause minimal inhibition of the ultraviolet curing of the adhesive, i.e., the resin should not act as a chain terminator during polymerization of the acrylate monomers. Thus, those resins having active hydrogen atoms, olefinic functionality, or halogen catalyst residues which act as chain terminators, are unsuitable for use in the present invention. For example, cationically polymerized *t*-butyl styrene which has end-group olefinic unsaturation, active hydrogen atoms, and halogen catalyst residues is unsuitable, while anionically polymerized *t*-butyl styrene in which these functional groups are not present is suitable.

The tackifying resin should permit the acrylate monomer mixture to polymerize with a conversion factor of acrylate monomer to polymer in the presence of the tackifying resin of at least about 95%, more preferably about 98%, most preferably about 100% when a 125-micron thick layer of the adhesive composition, i.e., the acrylate monomer, the optional polar copolymerizable monomer, the tackifying agent, and the photoinitiator is coated between two 50-micron thick polyethylene terephthalate films having release coatings thereon and the coated adhesive is polymerized using ultraviolet radiation at a rate of 1 milliwatt per second per square centimeter (mW/sec/cm<sup>2</sup>) for a period of about 2 minutes. The conversion factor, i.e., the extent of polymerization, can be monitored by measuring the refractive index of the polymerized mixture. For example, the refractive index may change from about 1.43 for a partially polymerized monomer mixture to about 1.50 at about 100% reaction. The change in refractive index occurs linearly with conversion of the unsaturated moieties. See, for example, discussions about the method in Polymerization at Advanced Degrees of Conversion, G.P. Gladyshev and K. M. Gibov, Keter Press, Jerusalem 1970, pp. 20-28.

The mixture of the alkyl acrylate monomer, the polar copolymerizable monomer, if present, and the tackifying resins may also contain a photoinitiator to aid in polymerization of the monomers. Photoinitiators which are useful for polymerizing the acrylate monomer and the optional polar copolymerizable monomer include the benzoin ethers such as benzoin methyl ether or benzoin isopropyl ether, substituted benzoin ethers such as anisoin methyl ether, substituted acetophenones such as 2,2-diethoxyacetophenone and 2,2-dimethoxy-2-phenylacetophenone, substituted alpha-ketols such as 2-methyl-2-hydroxypropylphenone, aromatic sulfonyl chlorides such as 2-naphthalenesulfonyl chloride, and photoactive oximes such as 1-phenyl-1,1-propanedione-2-(*o*-ethoxycarbonyl)oxime. Generally, the photoinitiator is present in an amount of about 0.01 to 1 weight percent based on the weight of the monomers and tackifying agent.

The mixture of the polymerizable monomers and the tackifying resin can also contain a crosslinking agent to increase the shear strength of the adhesive. Useful crosslinking agents include substituted triazines such as 2,4-bis(trichloromethyl)-6-*p*-methoxystyryl-s-triazine and the chromophore-substituted halomethyl-s-triazines disclosed in U.S. Patents No. 4,329,384 and No. 4,330,590 (Vesley). Other useful crosslinking agents include multi-functional alkyl acrylate monomers such as trimethylolpropane triacrylate, pentaerythritol tetraacrylate, 1,2-ethylene glycol diacrylate, 1,8-hexanediol diacrylate, and 1,12-dodecanediol diacrylate. Each of the crosslinking agents is useful in the approximate range of 0.01 to 1 weight percent of the total weight of the monomers and tackifying agent. The adhesive layer is usually sufficiently crosslinked when, on attempting to dissolve in heptane, the insoluble gel fraction exceeds 40%.

Other materials which can be blended with the polymerizable monomer/tackifying resin mixture include reinforcing agents, fire retardants, foaming agents, and glass and polymeric microbubbles. If the microbubbles, generally having an average diameter of 10 to 200 micrometers, comprise 5 to 65 volume percent of the pressure-sensitive adhesive, the polymerized product will have a foam-like appearance and be suitable for uses to which foam-backed pressure-sensitive are put, such as, for example, those applications requiring adhesion to low energy substrates such as polyethylene and polypropylene, and high solids automotive paint systems which are coming into widespread use to reduce air pollution.

The pressure-sensitive adhesive of the invention is preferably prepared by premixing together the polymerizable monomers, i.e., the alkyl acrylate monomer and the polar copolymerizable monomer, if used, and photoinitiator. This premix is then partially polymerized to a viscosity in the range of about 500 to 50,000 cp to achieve a coatable syrup. Alternatively the monomers can be mixed with a thixotropic agent such as fumed silica to achieve a coatable syrup. The tackifying resin is then dissolved into this syrup. Additional photoinitiator and optional photocrosslinking agent may also be dissolved into the syrup.

This composition is coated onto a flexible carrier web and polymerized in an inert, i.e., oxygen free, atmosphere, e.g., a nitrogen atmosphere. A sufficiently inert atmosphere can be achieved by covering a layer of the photoactive coating with a plastic film which is substantially transparent to ultraviolet radiation, and irradiating through that film in air using fluorescent-type ultraviolet lamps which generally have an

intensity of about one watt per lineal inch (1 watt per 2.54 lineal centimeters). If, instead of covering the polymerizable coating, the photopolymerization is to be carried out in an inert atmosphere, the permissible oxygen content of the inert atmosphere can be increased by mixing into the polymerizable composition an oxidizable tin compound as taught in U.S. Patent No. 4,303,485 (Levens), which also teaches that by doing so, thick coatings can be polymerized in air.

Test procedures used in the examples to evaluate pressure-sensitive adhesives include the following:

#### Monomer Conversion Test

The refractive indices of the unpolymerized monomer, i.e., 0% conversion, ( $RI_m$ ), the fully polymerized monomer, i.e., 100% conversion, ( $RI_p$ ), and the sample on which conversion is to be determined ( $RI_s$ ), are measured using a Bausch and Lomb Refractometer Model No. 33.45.71 at 30 °C. The percent conversion is calculated using the formula:

$$\frac{RI_s - RI_m}{RI_p - RI_m} \times 100 = \% \text{ conversion}$$

#### 180° Peel Adhesion Test

One side of the adhesive sample is laminated to a 0.05 mm thick aluminum foil backing. Strips of the foil-laminated adhesive are cut to form pressure-sensitive adhesive tape 2.54 cm in width. A 15 cm long piece of the tape is adhered to a 5 cm wide, 12.7 cm long sheet of test substrate such as stainless steel, polypropylene, or acrylonitrile/butadiene/styrene with a free end of the tape extending beyond the end of the test substrate. The sample is rolled twice with a 2-kg hard rubber roller to ensure contact between the adhesive and the test substrate. The free end of the tape is attached to a scale and the tape is removed from the test substrate by moving the test substrate at a rate of 30.5 cm/min.

#### Breakaway/Continuous Peel Test

A 12.7 mm x 200 mm pressure-sensitive adhesive transfer tape, carried on a release liner, is aligned squarely over the 15 mm x 150 mm face of a rigid polyvinyl chloride test bar about 6 mm thick and pressed firmly into place by rolling once with a 6.8 kg roller. The liner is then removed from the tape, and the exposed adhesive surface aligned in the center of a freshly painted steel panel approximately 100 mm x 300 mm, with one end of the test bar extending beyond the end of the panel. After rolling the test bar with a 6.8 kg (15 pound) roller at the rate of about 300 mm/minute to ensure good contact, the specimen is allowed to age for any desired period of time and then trimmed to a width of approximately 50 mm. The specimen is then clamped in a horizontal fixture mounted in the lower jaw of a tensile testing machine. A metal bar approximately 8 mm thick and having an opening at one end corresponding to the cross section of the vinyl test bar is slipped over the extended end of the test bar, and the opposite end gripped in the upper jaw of the tensile testing machine. The jaws are then separated at 30.5 cm/minute, noting both the force ("Breakaway Peel Value") required to initiate separation of the vinyl test bar from the painted panel and the force ("Continuous Peel Value") required to continue the separation until the bar is completely removed.

Shear Test

A strip of tape is adhered by its adhesive to a stainless steel plate under the weight of a 2-kg hard rubber roller with a free end of the tape extending beyond the plate and the adhesive contact area being 2.54 cm x 2.54 cm. After 30 minutes, the plate is placed in an oven preheated to 70 °C and positioned 2° from the vertical to prevent peeling. After 10 minutes in the oven, a 1 kg mass is suspended from the free end, and the time at which the mass falls is noted. Alternatively, the sample may be conditioned at room temperature (about 22 °C) for 30 minutes, then suspending the 1 kg mass from the free end of the tape, and noting the time at which the mass falls. The test is discontinued if the tape has not failed after 10,000 minutes.

To further illustrate this invention, the following nonlimiting examples are provided. In these examples, all percentages and parts are by weight unless otherwise indicated.

The t-butyl styrene tackifying resin used in the following examples was prepared as follows:

To a dry, two-necked, 1-liter, round-bottomed flask were added 500 ml of dry cyclohexane under an inert argon atmosphere. The cyclohexane was then titrated for proton donating impurities, e.g., water, alcohol, etc., by the addition of  $5 \times 10^{-5}$  moles of 1,1-diphenylethylene. Sec-butyl lithium initiator (1.4M in hexane) was slowly added dropwise until a permanent faint yellow color became evident and this solution was stirred for one hour. The solution was then back-titrated with cyclohexane containing a trace amount of water until the yellow color disappeared. Under an inert argon atmosphere, 47.6 mls additional sec-butyl lithium initiator (1.4M in hexane) were then added to the flask. A water bath was placed under the flask and 114.9 g of dry t-butyl styrene were added to the flask. Polymerization began as evidenced by a reaction exotherm and the solution becoming bright red-orange in color due to carbanion formation. The reaction temperature rose to 60 °C and was held at 60 °C for one hour to produce a deep red t-butyl styrene polymer solution. A 10-percent molar excess of methanol based on the sec-butyl lithium concentration used for polymerization was added to the solution and allowed to react to convert the t-butyl styryl lithium end groups at the terminal portions of the polymer chains to hydrogen atoms. The t-butyl styrene polymer was isolated by precipitation in methanol, washed with water, and vacuum dried to give a 95% yield of a dry, white, powdery solid having a number average molecular weight of 1200, a polydispersity index of 1.11, and a glass transition temperature of 65 °C.

An acrylate-terminated t-butyl styrene polymer was prepared as follows: A solution of t-butyl styrene polymer having t-butyl styryl lithium end groups was prepared as described above. Dry ethylene oxide gas was bubbled through the solution to convert the t-butyl styryl lithium end groups to lithium alkoxide end groups. Dry acryloyl chloride (4 ml) was added to the resultant solution to convert the lithium alkoxide end groups to acrylate end groups. This polymer solution was allowed to stand overnight to permit precipitation of the lithium chloride by-product and then filtered to remove the salt. The solution was further evaporated under vacuum yielding a yellow solid product. This product was washed three times with excess hot (60 °C) methanol in a blender and filtered. Drying overnight at 40 °C in a vacuum oven yielded 53.5 g (88% isolated yield) of a cream colored solid having a number average molecular weight of 1700, a polydispersity index of 1.41, and a glass transition temperature of 84 °C.

A carboxylic acid-terminated t-butyl styrene polymer was prepared as follows: A solution of t-butyl styrene polymer having t-butyl styryl lithium end groups was prepared as described above. Half of his solution was added to a cold (-70 °C) slurry of Dry Ice™(CO<sub>2</sub>) in tetrahydrofuran and reaction was allowed to occur as the solution came to room temperature. A 1% solution of hydrochloric acid in methanol was added to convert the lithium carboxylate to a carboxylic acid end group. The product was isolated by precipitation in methanol, washed with water, and vacuum dried to produce 47 g of a dry, powdery, white solid having a number average molecular weight of 1250, a polydispersity index of 1.11, and a glass transition temperature of 65 °C.

A hydroxyl-terminated t-butyl styrene polymer was prepared as follows: A deep red solution of t-butyl styrene polymer having t-butyl styryl lithium end groups was prepared as described above. Dry ethylene oxide gas was bubbled through the solution to provide the polymer with alkoxide end groups. A 1% solution of hydrochloric acid in methanol (5 ml) was then added to the solution to convert the alkoxide end groups to alcohol end groups. The product was isolated by precipitation in methanol, washed with water, and vacuum dried to give a 98% yield of a powdery, white solid having a number average molecular weight of 1200, a polydispersity index of 1.13, and a glass transition temperature of 62 °C.

The isobornyl methacrylate tackifying resin used in the following examples was prepared by free-radical solution polymerization as follows:

To a four-necked, round-bottomed, 500 ml flask fitted with a condenser, magnetic stirrer, thermometer,

two 50 ml addition funnels, and an inert argon gas purge, were charged 66.7 g isobornyl methacrylate, 150 ml toluene, and 2.74 g 2-mercaptoethanol (98%). A solution of 3.28 g VAZO-64TM, a free-radical initiator available from E. I. DuPont de Nemours & Co., Inc., in 50 g toluene was added to one dropping funnel and an additional 33.3 g isobornyl methacrylate was added to the other dropping funnel. The flask was heated until the toluene refluxed (110° C). The VAZO-64TM and isobornyl methacrylate were slowly added to the flask from the dropping funnels over a two-hour period. This reaction mixture was maintained at 110° C for four hours, during which time polymerization occurred, and then the reaction mixture was allowed to cool to room temperature. The thus-prepared isobornyl methacrylate polymer was isolated by removing the solvent in a rotary evaporator and vacuum drying at 40° C to yield 109 g of a brittle, clear solid having a number average molecular weight of 1400, a polydispersity index of 3.01 and a glass transition temperature of 112° C.

#### Examples 1-3 and Comparative Examples C1-C4

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A premix was prepared using 80 parts isooctyl acrylate, 20 parts N-vinyl pyrrolidone, and 0.04 parts 2,2-dimethoxy-2-phenyl acetophenone photoinitiator (IrgacureTM 651, available from Ciba-Geigy Corp.). This was partially polymerized by exposure to ultraviolet radiation to provide a costable syrup having a viscosity of about 3000 cps. A blend of 75 parts of the partially polymerized premix, 25 parts of various tackifying resins, as indicated in Table I, and an additional 0.2 parts IrgacureTM 651 was coated onto a first biaxially-oriented 0.05 mm thick polyethylene terephthalate film and covered by a second such film at a knife setting which was adjusted to squeeze the syrup to provide a uniform coating of about 0.127 mm thickness. Comparative Example 1 was prepared without tackifying resin. The surfaces of the first and second films contacting the adhesive composition had low-adhesion release coatings thereon.

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The thus-prepared composites were exposed to a bank of SylvaniaTM 40-watt ultraviolet fluorescent lamps, model no. F48T12/22011/HO, to provide ultraviolet radiation at a rate of 1 mW/sec/cm<sup>2</sup>. The conversion factors were determined for each adhesive at the times set forth in Table II.

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Table I

Example	Tackifying resin	$\bar{M}_n$	$P_i$	$T_g$ (° C)	$\delta$ (cal/cc) <sup>1/2</sup>
1	t-BS <sup>a</sup>	1200	1.11	65	8.0
2	IBM <sup>b</sup>	1400	3.01	112	9.4
3	3102 <sup>c</sup>	650	1.97	54	9.2
C-2	F85 <sup>d</sup>	740	1.14	40	9.4
C-3	7115 <sup>e</sup>	450	1.96	60	7.8
C-4	A-135 <sup>f</sup>	550	1.60	98	7.8

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- a) anionically polymerized poly(t-butyl styrene) resin  
 b) free-radical polymerized poly(isobornyl methacrylate) resin  
 c) RegalrezTM 3102, a 30% hydrogenated  $\alpha$ -methyl styrene/styrene available from Hercules, Inc.  
 d) Foral 85TM, a highly hydrogenated rosin-ester of glycerol available from Hercules, Inc.  
 e) Zonarez 7115TM, a terpene hydrocarbon available from Arizona Chemical Company  
 f) Piccolyte A135TM, a resin derived from d-limonene available from Hercules, Inc.

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Table II

Time (min)	Example: Tackifying resin:	Conversion (%)						
		C1	1	2	3	C2	C3	C4
		--	t-BS	IBM	3102	F85	7115	A135
0.25		27.4	29.1	14.2	22.9	11.7	9.0	--
0.50		96.1	84.4	29.6	65.0	27.7	12.1	--
0.75		98.8	98.5	43.6	91.4	41.8	15.6	--
1.0		--	99.3	58.7	97.5	52.0	20.1	11.4
1.5		99.7	99.6	92.3	99.3	67.6	28.0	12.6
2		100	100	98.9	99.6	78.3	34.7	14.2
2.5				99.6	--	85.9	41.1	--
3					--	90.1	45.0	--
4					100	94.7	63.2	20.2
5						96.2	73.9	--

As can be seen from the data in Table II, the tackifying resins of Examples 1-3 did not substantially inhibit the polymerization of the monomer mixtures, the monomers of each of these examples having a conversion factor of at least 98% when exposed to 120 mJ of ultraviolet radiation at a rate of about 1 mW/sec.cm<sup>2</sup>. The adhesives of Comparative Examples C2-C4 exhibited conversion factors only of 78%, 34%, and 14%, respectively, at exposures of about 1 mW/sec.cm<sup>2</sup> for 2 minutes.

#### Examples 4-6 and Comparative Example 5

Adhesives were prepared as in Examples 1-3, except that the tackifying resins were poly(t-butyl styrene) resins having a number average molecular weight of about 1200 and the end groups set forth in Table III and 0.16 weight percent hexanediol diacrylate crosslinking agent was added to the blend. Comparative Example 5 had no added tackifying resin. The adhesive blends were coated onto a 0.05 mm thick polyethylene terephthalate film at a thickness of 0.127 mm. The coated film was immediately subjected to 300 mJ of ultraviolet radiation at a rate of 2 mW-sec provided by a bank of Sylvania™ 40-watt fluorescent lamps, model no. F48T12/2011/HO, in an inert nitrogen atmosphere. The polymerized adhesives were tested for 180° peel adhesion to polypropylene film and for shear strength at 70°C. The results are set forth in Table III.

Table III

Example	End group	180° peel adhesion (N/dm)	Shear strength (min)
4	-OCOCH=CH <sub>2</sub>	144	106
5	-COOH	158	10,000
6	-OH	179	10,000
C5	----	72	10,000

As can be seen from the data in Table III, each of the poly(t-butyl styrene) tackifier resins provided a significant increase in 180° peel adhesion and those resins having the -COOH or -OH end groups did not

reduce the shear strength.

#### Examples 7-9 and Comparative Example C6

Adhesives were prepared as in Examples 4-6, except the monomer content of the premix was 97 parts isooctyl acrylate and 3 parts acrylic acid. Comparative Example C6 had no added tackifying resin. The adhesives were photopolymerized and tested as in Examples 4-6. The results are shown in Table IV.

Table IV

Example	End group	180° peel adhesion (N/dm)
7	-OCOCH=CH <sub>2</sub>	92
8	-COOH	79
9	-OH	97
C-6	---	72

As can be seen from the data in Table IV, the t-butyl styrene tackifying resins provide an increase in peel adhesion.

#### Examples 10-16 and Comparative Examples C7-C10

Premixes were prepared containing isooctyl acrylate (IOA) and N-vinyl pyrrolidone (NVP) in the amounts set forth in Table V. To each premix was added 0.04 parts Irgacure™ 651 photoinitiator and the premix was polymerized to a coatable viscosity of about 1000 cps. Into the partially polymerized premixes were dissolved 0.2 parts additional Irgacure™ 651 photoinitiator and varying amounts of Regalrez™ 3102 tackifying resin (3102) and hexanediol diacrylate (HDDA) crosslinking agent in the amounts set forth in Table V. The thus-prepared compositions were coated onto polyethylene terephthalate film, polymerized by ultraviolet radiation, and tested as in Examples 4-6 except that ultraviolet radiation at a rate of 2 mW/sec/cm<sup>2</sup> was used. In Comparative Examples C7-C10, adhesives were similarly prepared except no tackifying resin was added. The results are set forth in Table V.

Table V

Ex.	Premix		Adhesive composition			180° Peel adhesion (N/dm)	Shear strength (min)
	IOA (parts)	NVP (parts)	Premix (parts)	3102 (parts)	HDDA (parts)		
C7	85	15	100	--	0.12	81	68
10	85	15	80	20	0.12	177	104
11	85	15	70	30	0.12	263	39
C8	85	15	100	--	0.18	64	43
12	85	15	80	20	0.18	144	196
13	85	15	70	30	0.18	289	70
C9	75	25	100	--	0.12	85	10,000 +
14	75	25	70	30	0.12	289	308
C10	75	25	100	--	0.18	91	10,000 +
15	75	25	80	20	0.18	228	804
16	75	25	70	30	0.18	302	881

As can be seen from the data in Table V, increasing amounts of the tackifying resin increase the 180° peel adhesion of the adhesive compositions. In the adhesive compositions containing 15 parts of N-vinyl pyrrolidone in the premix, an increase in the amount of tackifying resin reduced the shear strength of the adhesive, but this could be improved by adding an increased amount of crosslinking agent. In the adhesive compositions containing 25 parts N-vinyl pyrrolidone, increasing the amount of tackifying resin from 20 to 30 parts, e.g., as in Examples 15 and 16, increased both the 180° peel adhesion and the shear strength of the adhesive.

#### Examples 17-24 and Comparative Examples C11-C14

Adhesive compositions were prepared as in Examples 10-16 except the tackifying resin was Regalrez 6108, a 60% hydrogenated  $\alpha$ -methyl styrene resin having a number average molecular weight of 800, a polydispersity index of 1.81, a glass transition temperature of 59 °C, and a solubility parameter of 8.5-8.8 (cal/cc)<sup>1/2</sup> available from Hercules, Inc., with the amounts of the components used set forth in Table VI. The adhesive compositions were coated onto polyethylene terephthalate film and polymerized by ultraviolet radiation as in Examples 1-3 except that ultraviolet radiation at a rate of 2 mW/sec/cm<sup>2</sup> as used, and tested as in Examples 4-6. Comparative Examples C11-C14 were similarly prepared except no tackifying resin was added. The results are set forth in Table VI.

Table VI

Ex.	Premix		Adhesive composition			180° Peel adhesion (N/dm)	Shear strength (min)
	* IOA (parts)	NVP (parts)	Premix (parts)	6108 (parts)	HDDA (parts)		
17	95	5	80	20	0.12	101	618
C11	95	5	100	—	0.12	69	10,000 +
18	95	5	80	20	0.18	57	10,000 +
C12	95	5	100	—	0.18	51	10,000 +
19	95	5	60	40	0.12	223	84
20	95	5	60	40	0.18	188	10,000 +
21	85	15	80	20	0.12	182	4,000
22	85	15	80	20	0.18	155	10,000 +
C13	85	15	100	—	0.18	64	44
23	85	15	60	40	0.12	195	5,000
24	85	15	60	40	0.18	206	10,000 +
C14	85	15	100	—	0.12	71	68

As can be seen from the data in Table VI, an increase in the amount of tackifying resin increased both the 180° peel adhesion and the adhesive compositions. Increasing the amount of crosslinking agent tended to reduce the 180° peel adhesion, but increased the shear strength of the adhesive composition.

#### Examples 25-35 and Comparative Examples C15-C19

Adhesive compositions were prepared as in Examples 10-16 except the tackifying resin used was anionically polymerized t-butyl styrene. The compositions were coated on polyethylene terephthalate film and polymerized by ultraviolet radiation as in Examples 4-6 except that ultraviolet radiation at a rate of 2 mW/sec/cm<sup>2</sup> were used. The adhesives were tested for 180° peel adhesion to polypropylene sheet (PP), a

low energy surface, acrylonitrile/butadiene/styrene sheet (ABS), a moderate energy surface, and stainless steel (SS), a high energy surface, and for shear strength at 70 °C. Comparative Examples C15-C19 were similarly prepared and tested except no tackifying resin was added. The results together with the adhesive compositions are shown in Table VII.

Table VII

Ex.	Premix		Adhesive composition			180° Peel adhesion (N/dm)			Shear strength (min)
	IOA (parts)	NVP (parts)	Premix (parts)	t-BS (parts)	HDDA (parts)	PP	ABS	SS	
25	85	15	80	20	0.12	103	121	90	117
26	85	15	80	20	0.18	105	91	92	10,000 +
27	85	15	70	30	0.12	186	193	201	38
28	85	15	70	30	0.18	182	193	190	67
C15	85	15	100	--	0.12	71	79	82	68
C16	85	15	100	--	0.18	64	54	30	44
29	80	20	75	25	0.09	175	186	184	96
30	80	20	75	25	0.15	182	185	193	2,370
C17	80	20	100	--	0.15	67	72	42	530
31	80	20	75	25	0.21	162	151	166	10,000 +
32	75	25	80	20	0.12	164	162	168	6,000
33	75	25	80	20	0.18	158	166	175	10,000 +
34	75	25	70	30	0.12	168	70	72	109
35	75	25	70	30	0.18	149	109	48	8,000
C18	70	30	100	--	0.12	85	67	54	10,000 +
C19	70	30	100	--	0.18	91	53	48	10,000 +

As can be seen from the data in Table VII, increasing the amount of tackifying resin generally increases the 180° peel adhesion, but reduces the shear strength of the adhesive. The shear strength can generally be increased by increasing the amount of N-vinyl pyrrolidone in the premix and/or increasing the amount of crosslinking agent.

#### Examples 36-44 and Comparative Examples C20-C22

A premix was prepared containing isooctyl acrylate (IOA) and acrylic acid (AA) in the amounts set forth in Table VIII. To the premix was added 0.04 parts Irgacure™ 651 photoinitiator and the premix was partially polymerized to a coatable viscosity of about 1000 cp. Into this partially polymerized premix were blended 0.2 parts Irgacure™ 651 and poly(isobornyl methacrylate) tackifying resin (IBM) and hexanediol diacrylate crosslinking agent (HDDA) in the amounts shown in Table VIII. Comparative Examples C20-C22 had no added tackifying resin. These adhesive compositions were coated between films and photopolymerized as in Examples 4-6. The polymerized adhesives were tested for 180° peel adhesion, the results also set forth in Table VIII.

Table VIII

Ex.	Premix		Adhesive composition			180° Peel adhesion (N/dm)
	IOA (parts)	AA (parts)	Premix (parts)	IBM (parts)	HDDA (parts)	
C20	98	2	100	--	0.15	68
36	98	2	85	15	0.15	70
37	98	2	75	25	0.15	150
38	98	2	75	25	0.25	123
39	97	3	90	10	0.20	53
40	97	3	80	20	0.10	140
C21	97	3	100	--	0.15	46
41	96	4	85	25	0.15	70
42	96	4	75	25	0.15	140
43	96	4	75	25	0.25	144
C22	96	4	100	--	0.25	56
44	95	5	80	20	0.20	101

Examples 45-52 and Comparative Examples C23-C25

Premixes were prepared containing isooctyl acrylate (IOA) and acrylic acid (AA) in the amounts set forth in Table IX. To each premix was added 0.04 parts Irgacure™ 651 photoinitiator and the premix was polymerized to a coatable viscosity of about 1000 cps. into the partially polymerized premixes were dissolved 0.2 parts additional Irgacure™ 651 and varying amounts of anionically polymerized poly(t-butyl styrene) tackifying resin (t-BS) and hexanediol diacrylate crosslinking agent (HDDA) in the amounts set forth in Table IX. The thus-prepared compositions were coated onto polyethylene terephthalate film and polymerized in nitrogen atmosphere using ultraviolet radiation as in Examples 4-6 except that ultraviolet radiation at a rate of 2 mW/sec.cm<sup>2</sup> was used. The thus-prepared adhesives were tested for 180° peel adhesion to polypropylene sheet (PP), acrylonitrilebutadiene/styrene sheet (ABS), and stainless steel (SS) and for shear strength at 70 °C. The results are set forth in Table IX. Comparative Examples, C23-C25, prepared without the addition of the t-butyl styrene tackifying resin were also tested for peel adhesion and shear strength, the results of which are set forth in Table IX.

Table IX

Ex.	Premix		Adhesive composition			180° Peel adhesion (N/dm)		
	IOA (parts)	AA (parts)	Premix (parts)	t-BS (parts)	HDDA (parts)	PP	ABS	SS
45	97	3	80	20	0.15	67	81	19
46	97	3	70	30	0.15	140	142	142
C23	97	3	100	—	0.15	64	68	38
47	97	3	70	30	0.25	102	94	77
48	96	4	85	15	0.20	70	70	70
49	96	4	75	25	0.20	131	98	142
50	96	4	65	35	0.20	114	101	156
C24	96	4	100	—	0.20	56	55	46
51	95	5	80	20	0.25	86	90	70
52	95	5	70	30	0.25	79	92	91
C25	95	5	100	—	0.25	52	69	53

As can be seen from the data in Table IX, an increase in the amount of tackifying resin generally increases the 180° peel adhesion of the adhesive. Increasing the amount of the acrylic acid and/or the crosslinking agent tends to reduce the 180° peel adhesion.

#### Examples 53-57 and Comparative Examples C26-C27

Adhesive compositions were prepared as in Examples 45-52 except that in Examples 53-55 Regalrez™ 6108 was used as the tackifying resin (tack-r) and, Arkon™ P100 a hydrogenated C9 aromatic resin having a number average molecular weight of 300, a polydispersity index of 2.5, a glass transition temperature of 50° C, and a solubility parameter of 7.8-8.5 (cal/cc)<sup>1/2</sup>, available from Arakawa Chem. Ind., Ltd. and Arkon™ P115, a hydrogenated C9 aromatic resin having a polydispersity index of 2.5, a glass transition temperature of 65° C, and a solubility parameter of 7.8-8.5 (cal/cc)<sup>1/2</sup> available from Arakawa Chem. Ind., Ltd., were used as the tackifying resins (tack-r) in Examples 56 and 57, respectively. The adhesive compositions were coated onto polyethylene terephthalate film and polymerized by ultraviolet radiation as in Examples 1-3 except that of ultraviolet radiation at a rate of 2 mW/sec/cm<sup>2</sup> were used. The adhesives were tested for 180° peel adhesion and for shear strength at 70° C. The results are set forth in Table X.

Table X

Ex.	Premix		Adhesive composition			180° Peel adhesion (N/dm)	Shear strength (min)
	IOA (parts)	AA (parts)	Premix (parts)	Tack-r (parts)	HDDA (parts)		
53	97.3	2.7	65	35	0.083	283	2
54	97.3	2.7	65	35	0.10	201	10
55	97.3	2.7	65	35	0.165	196	10,000 +
C26	97.3	2.7	100	—	0.165	52	10,000 +
56	100	—	65	35	0.24	105	6
57	100	—	65	35	0.24	166	10,000 +
C27	100	—	100	—	0.24	41	3

As can be seen from the data in Table X, an excellent balance of high 180° peel adhesion and shear strength can be achieved with isooctyl acrylate and isooctyl acrylate/acrylic acid adhesive systems by the

addition of tackifying agent and proper selection of crosslinking agent concentration (Examples 55 and 57).

#### Examples 58-61 and Comparative Example C28

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Premixes were prepared using 80 parts isooctyl acrylate and 20 parts N-vinyl pyrrolidone. To each premix was added 0.04 parts Irgacure™ 651 photoinitiator and the premix was polymerized to a coatable viscosity of about 1000 cps. Into the partially polymerized premix were dissolved 0.2 parts additional Irgacure™ 651 photoinitiator, 0.15 parts hexanediol diacrylate crosslinking agent and the following tackifying resins, the premix and resin being in the amounts set forth in Table XI.

Examples 58-59: A 10-20% hydrogenated aliphatic/aromatic styrene/terpene resin having an aliphatic/aromatic ratio of 2.0, a number average molecular weight of 630, a polydispersity index of 3.01, a glass transition temperature of 56° C, and a solubility parameter of 7.5-8.5 (cal/cc)<sup>1/2</sup>.

Example 60-61: A 20-40% hydrogenated aliphatic/aromatic styrene/terpene resin having an aliphatic/aromatic ratio of 3.3, a number average molecular weight of 560, a polydispersity index of 2.66, a glass transition temperature of 54° C, and a solubility parameter of 7.5-8.5 (cal/cc)<sup>1/2</sup>.

The adhesive composition of Comparative Example C28 was prepared in a similar manner to the compositions of Examples 58-61, but contained no tackifying resin.

Each adhesive composition was coated onto polyethylene terephthalate film and polymerized as in Examples 4-6. Each adhesive was tested for 180° peel adhesion and for shear strength at room temperature. The results are set forth in Table XI.

Table XI

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Ex	Adhesive Composition		180° Peel adhesion (N/dm)	Shear strength (min)
	Premix	Resin		
58	80	20	159	10,000 +
59	70	30	166	10,000 +
60	80	20	175	10,000 +
61	70	30	193	10,000 +
C28	100	—	87	530

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As can be seen from the data in Table XI, an excellent balance of high 180° peel adhesion and shear strength can be achieved in isooctyl acrylate/N-vinyl pyrrolidone adhesive systems by the addition of tackifying agents.

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#### Examples 62-67 and Comparative Examples C29-C34

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Premixes were prepared containing isooctyl acrylate (IOA) alone and with various copolymerizable monomers as set forth in Table XII. To each premix was added 0.04 parts Irgacure™ 651 photoinitiator and the premix was polymerized to a coatable viscosity of about 1000 cps. In Examples 62-67, into 65 parts of each partially polymerized premix were dissolved 35 parts Regalrez™ 6108, an additional 0.2 parts Irgacure™ 651 and 0.165 parts hexanediol diacrylate crosslinking agent. In Comparative Examples C29-C34, similar adhesives were prepared, but no Regalrez™ 6108 was added. The thus-prepared adhesive compositions were coated onto polyethylene terephthalate films and polymerized by ultraviolet radiation as in Examples 1-3, except 300 mJ of ultraviolet radiation at a rate of 2 mW/sec·cm<sup>2</sup> were used. Each adhesive was tested for 180° peel adhesion to polypropylene. The results are set forth in Table XII.

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Table XII

Ex.	(parts)	Copolymerizable monomer monomer	(parts)	180° Peel adhesion (N/dm)
62	100	---	---	147
C29	100	---	---	44
63	90	ethoxyethyl acrylate	10	162
C30	90	ethoxyethyl acrylate	10	49
64	80	tetrahydrofurfural acrylate	20	177
C31	80	tetrahydrofurfural acrylate	20	59
65	90	benzyl acrylate	10	179
C32	90	benzyl acrylate	10	54
66	80	butyl acrylate	20	158
C33	80	butyl acrylate	20	67
67	80	ethyl acrylate	20	155
C34	80	ethyl acrylate	20	63

As can be seen from the data in Table XII, the 180° peel adhesion of adhesive systems using isooctyl acrylate with various copolymerizable monomers is enhanced by the addition of tackifying agent.

#### Examples 68-71 and Comparative Example C35

Premixes were prepared using 90 parts butyl acrylate and 10 parts N-vinyl pyrrolidone. To each premix was added 0.04 parts Irgacure™ 651 photoinitiator and the premix was polymerized to a coatable viscosity of about 1000 cps. Into the partially polymerized premix were dissolved 0.2 parts additional Irgacure™ 651 photoinitiator and 0.15 parts hexanediol diacrylate crosslinking agent, and the following tackifying resins, the premix and the resin being in the amount set forth in Table XIII.

Examples 68-69: Regalrez™ 3102

Examples 70-71: A 10-20% hydrogenated aliphatic/aromatic styrene/terpene resin having an aliphatic/aromatic ratio of 2.0, a number average molecular weight of 630, a polydispersity index of 3.01, a glass transition temperature of 56° C, and a solubility parameter of 7.5-8.5 (cal/cc)<sup>1/2</sup>.

The adhesive composition of Comparative Example C35 was prepared in a similar manner to the compositions of Examples 68-69, but contained no tackifying resin.

Each adhesive composition was coated onto polyethylene terephthalate film and polymerized as in Examples 4-6. Each adhesive was tested for 180° peel adhesion to polypropylene film the results being set forth in Table XIII.

Table XIII

Example	Premix (parts)	Tackifying resin (parts)	180° Peel adhesion (N/dm)
68	80	20	130
69	70	30	156
70	80	20	103
71	70	30	177
C35	100	—	61

As can be seen from the data in Table XIII, the addition of the tackifying resin to the adhesive composition increases the 180° peel adhesion of the polymerized adhesive.

#### Examples 72-73 and Comparative Example C36

Premixes were prepared using 82.2 parts decyl acrylate and 17.8 parts N-vinyl pyrrolidone. To each premix was added 0.04 parts Irgacure™ 651 photoinitiator and the premix was polymerized to a coatable viscosity of about 1000 cps. Into the partially polymerized premix were dissolved 0.2 parts additional Irgacure™ 651 photoinitiator and 0.15 parts hexanediol diacrylate crosslinking agent, and Regalrez™ 3102 tackifying resin, the premix and the resin being in the amount set forth in Table XIV.

The adhesive composition of Comparative Example C36 was prepared in a similar manner to the compositions of Examples 72-73 but contained no tackifying resin.

Each adhesive composition was coated onto polyethylene terephthalate film and polymerized as in Examples 4-6. Each adhesive was tested for 180° peel adhesion to polypropylene film, the results being set forth in Table XIV.

Table XIV

Example	Premix (parts)	Tackifying resin (parts)	180° Peel adhesion (N/dm)
72	80	20	81
73	70	30	146
C36	100	—	44

As can be seen from the data in Table XIV, the use of the tackifying resin with the premix increases the 180° peel adhesion of the polymerized adhesive composition.

#### Examples 74-75 and Comparative Examples C37-C38

In Examples 74-75, premixes were prepared containing isooctyl acrylate (IOA) and N-vinyl pyrrolidone (NVP) in the amounts set forth in Table XV. To each premix was added 0.04 parts Irgacure™ 651 photoinitiator and the premix was polymerized to a coatable viscosity of about 1000 cps. Into the partially polymerized premixes were dissolved 0.1 part additional Irgacure™ 651 photoinitiator, 8 parts glass microbubbles, 0.21 parts hexanediol diacrylate, and 20 parts anionically polymerized t-butyl styrene tackifying agent (t-BSt). The resulting mixture was thoroughly mixed with an air stirrer, degassed in a desiccator using a vacuum pump, and fed to the nip of a knife coater between a pair of transparent, biaxially-oriented polyethylene terephthalate films, the facing surfaces of which had low-adhesion coatings. The knife coater was adjusted to provide a coating thickness of approximately 1 mm. The composite emerging from the knife coater was exposed to ultraviolet radiation as in Examples 4-6. After peeling off one of the transparent films covering the resultant foam-like pressure-sensitive adhesive to provide a

transfer tape, the transfer tape was tested for breakaway peel value and continuous peel value using a steel panel having duPont RK-3841™ basecoat/clearcoat high solids flexible urethane high-solids automotive paint freshly painted thereon. In Comparative Examples C37 and C38 were prepared and tested as in Examples 74-75 except no tackifying agent was added. The results are set forth in Table XV.

Table XV

Example	Premix		t-BS (parts)	Breakaway peel value (N/dm)	Continuous peel value (N/dm)
	IOA (parts)	(parts)			
74	80	20	25	1197	422
C37	80	20	--	810	246
75	75	25	20	1232	422
C38	75	25	--	1021	317

Examples 76-79

Transfer tapes were prepared as in Examples 74-75 using the amounts of isooctylacrylate (IOA), n-vinyl pyrrolidone (NVP), and anionically polymerized t-butyl styrene set forth in Table XVI. The transfer tapes were tested for breakaway peel value and continuous peel value using steel panels having PPG DC-2000™ basecoat/clearcoat (Examples 76-77) or Ford 50J107ATM enamel high solids automotive paint freshly painted thereon. The results are set forth in Table XVI.

Table XVI

Example	IOA (parts)	NVP (parts)	t-BS (parts)	Breakaway peel value (N/dm)	Continuous peel value (N/dm)
76	80	20	25	1162	352
77	75	25	20	1126	405
78	80	20	25	1287	440
79	75	25	20	1162	510

The various modifications and alterations of this invention will be apparent to those skilled in the art without departing from the scope and spirit of this invention and this invention should not be restricted to that set forth herein for illustrative purposes.

#### Claims

##### 1. A pressure-sensitive adhesive comprising:

(a) about 50 to 95 parts by weight of an ultraviolet radiation polymerized polymer of (i) one or more monomers which are predominantly alkyl acrylate, the alkyl groups of which have an average of 4 to 12 carbon atoms and (ii) about 0 to 15 parts by weight of one or more strongly polar copolymerizable monomers or about 0 to 30 parts by weight of one or more moderately polar copolymerizable monomers; and

(b) about 5 to 50 parts by weight of one or more tackifying resins, said tackifying resins comprising aliphatic polymeric resins which have a number average molecular weight of about 300 to 2500, a polydispersity index of less than about 5, a glass transition temperature of about 40 to 120° C, and a solubility parameter of about 7 to 9.5 (cal/cc)<sup>1/2</sup>, and said adhesive having a monomer conversion factor of at least about 95%.

2. The pressure-sensitive adhesive of claim 1 wherein said aliphatic polymeric resin further contains from about 1 to about 80 weight percent aromatic components.

3. The pressure-sensitive adhesive of claim 1 or 2 wherein said aliphatic polymeric resin is derived from aliphatic C-5 or (C-5)<sub>2</sub> monomer fractions selected from the group consisting of cis-piperylene, trans-piperylene, isoprene, 2-methyl-2-butene, pentene, pentadienes, hexadienes, cyclopentadiene, dicyclopentadiene,  $\alpha$ -pinene,  $\beta$ -pinene, or limonene.

4. The pressure-sensitive adhesive of claim 2 or 3 wherein said aromatic component comprises from about 40 to about 80 weight percent of said aliphatic polymeric resin, said aromatic components being derived from C-9 aromatic monomer hydrocarbon fractions selected from the group consisting of styrene, vinyl toluene, p-methyl styrene, p-methoxy styrene,  $\alpha$ -methyl styrene, t-butyl styrene, butyl styrene, sec-butyl styrene, ethyl styrene, stilbene, and 1,1-diphenylethylene.

5. The pressure-sensitive adhesive of claim 1 further comprising from about 0.01 to about 1 weight percent of a photoinitiator based on the weight of the polymerizable monomers and tackifying agent.

6. The pressure-sensitive adhesive of claim 1 further comprising from about 0.01 to about 1 weight percent of a crosslinking agent based on the weight of the polymerizable monomers and tackifying agent.

7. The pressure-sensitive adhesive of claim 1 further comprising from about 5 to 65 volume percent microbubbles, said microbubbles having an average diameter of from about 10 to about 200 microns.

8. A pressure-sensitive adhesive tape comprising a flexible carrier web having the pressure-sensitive adhesive of claim 1 adhered to at least one surface of said web.

9. A pressure-sensitive transfer tape comprising a flexible carrier web having the pressure-sensitive adhesive of claim 1 releasably adhered to one surface of said web.



DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT			
Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (Int. Cl.4)
A, D	US-A-4 599 265 (ESMAY) * Claim 1; column 3, lines 33-45 *	1	C 09 J 3/14 C 08 L 33/08 C 08 F 2/48 C 09 J 7/02
A	FR-A-2 284 658 (BEIERSDORF AG) * Claim 1, examples 11-12 *	1	
			TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (Int. Cl.4)
			C 09 J C 08 L C 08 F
The present search report has been drawn up for all claims			
Place of search THE HAGUE		Date of completion of the search 18-11-1988	Examiner SCHUELER D.H.H.
CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS		T : theory or principle underlying the invention E : earlier patent document, but published on, or after the filing date D : document cited in the application L : document cited for other reasons X : particularly relevant if taken alone Y : particularly relevant if combined with another document of the same category A : technological background O : non-written disclosure P : intermediate document & : member of the same patent family, corresponding document	

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